

Production and Application of Moringa-Aluminates for Water Treatment as a Facile Biochemical Coagulant



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Abstract

A research into the production and application of moringa-aluminate for water treatments as a facile biochemical coagulant was carried out. In this research work, coagulating materials from *Moringa oleifera* and Alum, (moringa-aluminate), for purifying water were developed and used to treat different samples of raw water from Gurara Dam in Gurara, Lower Usman Dam in Abuja, Chanchaga Dam in Minna and Bosso Dam in Minna. The quality of the treated water was subsequently determined. Parameters such as pH, turbidity, Dissolved Oxygen, Colour, Conductivity, TDS and temperature were determined from the treated water samples. The results of the analysis for the treated water show that pH and turbidity, which are important parameters were averagely reduced by 94% with moringa-aluminate, 91% with *Moringa oleifera* seed powder and 95% with Alum. The results show that Alum and moringa-gave more efficient treatment but *Moringa oleifera* also produce water of acceptable quality since in both cases the treated water met WHO portable water standard. However, *Moringa oleifera* has great advantages which made it a better coagulant than Aluminium Sulphate but Moringa-aluminate has even greater advantages when comparing to the two coagulants. Both moringa-aluminate and *Moringa oleifera* do not affect the pH of the treated water and their efficiencies are independent of raw water pH. *Moringa oleifera* is non toxic coagulant but in efficacy of sludge removals, it is less than the two other coagulants. Their application in water treatment give rise to relatively low volume of sludge which is biodegradable and hence an environmentally benign technology. Also, the use of *Moringa oleifera* gives rise to low cost water treatment and it can be produced locally. Thus, indigenous plant species possessing both coagulating and antimicrobial properties was discovered and used for the development of a modern, efficient and optimum coagulant for all purpose water treatment. *Moringa oleifera*, was found to provide a good economical and sustainable alternative raw material and can be used simultaneously with Alum to find solution to the use of Aluminium Sulphate (which is conventional chemical coagulant) which excess residue on treated water cause deadly diseases.

Keywords: Raw Water; Moringa-aluminate; *Moringa oleifera*; Facile & coagulants

Introduction

Water is an essential, indispensable and irreplaceable requirement for human survival [1]. It covers about 70% of the Earth's surface and makes up about 70% of human body mass as well. It is however one of the most essential ingredients for living and life because of its multi-applications in human affairs (Donaldson, 2013). There are many sources of water such as; rain water, surface water (which include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs and seas) and underground water like; springs, wells, galleries, infiltrations and so on). It has been reported that the total amount of water in the world is about 1400 million cubic km (10^{18} tonnes) and remains constant (with reference to water cycle 207) Apparently, more than 97% of this total volume is sea water of the rest 22% is ground water and 77% is ice locked away in the glaciers and the polar ice cap [2]. This obviously leaves less than 1% of the supply of fresh water, which takes in the water hydrological cycle but half of this is found in rivers,

lakes, and swamps (Donaldson, 2013). Most of the fresh or accessible water bodies are polluted that is to say; are unfit for domestic activities, drinking and even some industrial functions [3]. Hence the needs for well treated, affordable, accessible, available and quality water supply have become imperative [4]. The search for raw materials with characteristics and properties that favours these objectives has been the quest of every objectives and purpose driven academics [5]. The present climate change that have unbalanced the circle of life, have left man with no option than to judiciously utilize his resources for healthy body chemistry and environment at large [6]. The development of coagulants to meet the demand for quality water, with deliberate long time health advantages is the focus of modern researchers [7].

Moringa-aluminates is a biochemical compound consisting of Aluminium Sulphates and *Moringa Oleifera* [8]. It is a newly

developed coagulant that has imbedded in it the characters of biological coagulations/flocculation and the inorganic characters of chemical coagulations/flocculation as well. It is a well balanced, simple and effective organochemical coagulants; the needed coagulant of the 21st century and beyond. The properties of aluminium sulphate ($Al_2(SO_4)_3$); an inorganic chemical substance and those of *Moringa oleifera* a special organic compound that has multiples applications in the industry, domestic, medicinal/pharmaceutical and food market. This chemical compound is believed to have greater water treatment properties when compared to any other coagulant be it biocoagulant or inorganic chemical coagulant. This is because where the bioactive constituents of *Moringa oleifera* are deficient, the chemo-active constituents of alum will compliment and vice versa. In other words, using moringa-aluminate as a biochemical coagulant handles every disadvantages both sides given a balanced, efficient, effective and excellent coagulant suitable for optimum turbidity handling properties for the treatment of both effluent water and other related polluted water for domestics, industrial and pharmaceuticals that required water for their functionalities and development [9].

Moringa oleifera has a wide distribution because of its excellent and diversified application in almost every facet of human life. It is said to be one of the best and most naturalized known monogeneric (Moringaceae) plant family in the world [9]. The plant has noticeable medicinal qualities, foods characteristics (proteins content vitamins and sugar etc) and excellent water treatments efficacy including anti- bacterial functions (Farooq et al, 2006). The water treatment efficacy of *Moringa oleifera* prompted this research (Eman et al, 2009).

Alum has been the most commonly used chemical coagulant for both industrial and urban water treatment in most counties of the world especially developing countries like Nigeria. The used of alum as a coagulant, does not come without its own challenges and setbacks as recent studies have shown that some serious diseases are associated with the used of Aluminium salts. Such drawbacks include Alzheimer's diseases and strong carcinogenic effects which are associated with high aluminium residuals in treated water, excess sludge formation during water production and its dependent on water pH (Schwarz D 2000). In addition to the above setbacks the cost of importation into developing countries cannot be rules out therefore it is inappropriate to used alum in water treatment in high dosage hence Moringa-aluminates provides an alternative route to overcome the challenges [10]. Recent researchers have pointed out that there are plants origin extracts that has water treatment efficacies possessing both coagulating and anti-bacterial properties and when used in water treatment, it's become safe for human consumption (Katayon et al. 2005). The seeds from *Moringa oleifera* fruits are such extracts that has water treatment to capability exhibiting high coagulating and anti-bacterial proficiencies in addition to medicinal/health

advantages which makes it an efficient substitute to alum and other metal salts used for water treatment. Less cost of water production, less sludge formation and availability of the coagulant However some of its setbacks are; excess nutrients, less effectiveness in bacterial destruction and chemical oxygen demand (COD) due to its organic nature as a biocoagulant [11]. Furthermore, research have shown that among all the known plants with water treating efficacies that have been tested, the seeds from Moringa has been adjudged to be one of the most effective and efficient primary coagulant for water treatment when compared to the conventional chemical for treating water Aluminium Sulphate ($Al_2(SO_4)_3$) (Jacob et al. 2010).

Moringa-aluminates however, is the best substitute for both Alum and *Moringa Oleifera* because; it contained all the advantages of *Moringa Oleifera* and those of Aluminium Sulphate and compliment each other's weaknesses and deficiencies. For instance the high concentration of aluminiums in the treated water which has negative health effects are highly reduced in this formulation by fifty percent when Alum reacts with those negatively charged suspended particles, the remaining nutrient from Moringa constituent are removed by this alum during the process as either sludge or through precipitation (Yogabi et al, 2009). The less effectiveness of Moringa compared to Alum in terms of anti-bacterial functions and turbidity reduction, are settled since Alum that is effective in this regard is presence to do the job. This facile biocoagulant chemical coagulant is in fact an optimum coagulant for balancing in the water production industry [12-14]. With greater health, economics and industrial opportunities for the developing and as well-developed wall (Katayon et al. 2005 & Jacob, 2010). In this research work, the potency of moringa-aluminate and it application will be compared to those of ALUM and *Moringa oleifera*. Water Parameters like turbidity, pH colour, conductivity, total dissolved solids (TDS), Dissolved oxygen and temperature of raw water as well as treated water will be investigated (Donaldson 2013). The investigation is aimed at finding out the best coagulant, more effective and efficient for raw water treatment and has both present and long term positive effects on consumers' as well the environment. Also, acceptable to world Health organization (WHO) and standard organization of Nigeria. This will reduce water related diseases that have ravaged mankind and other aquatic organisms.

Materials and Methods

Samples for this investigation work were obtained from different Dams vix: Bosso dam in minna with the carrying capacity of 680,000cubic meters Chanchaga Dam in minna with capacity of 26,500 million cubic meters, Gurara Dam in Niger state with capacity of 880 million cubic meters, Usuma Dam in Abuja with capacity of 100milliom cubic meters. The apparatus and machines were gotten from Niger state water works Nigeria [15,16].

Materials

The materials used for this research includes *Moringa oleifera* seeds, Aluminium sulfate, distilled water and raw water. Equipments like; mortar & pestle, weighing Balance, grinder/crusher, sieving Mesh, pH meter, Turbidity meter, colorimeter, conductivity meter, Electronic stirring machine Dissolved oxygen meter and thermometer were all obtained from FUTMinna and Water Quality laboratory River Basin Minna Niger State Nigeria and Niger state water Board.

Preparation of coagulants and pre-treatment

The alum & *Moringa oleifera* were crushed using a mortar and pestle. 500g of dehusked Moringa seed and 500g of Alum were crushed. In order to increase the surface area of the Alum and Moringa, hence the crushed powders were further crushed into finer particles. This was done to; enable the bioactive part of the two coagulants and raw materials for Moringa-aluminate production. Grounded samples were screened to obtain the desirable sizes of the samples of 0.2mm. 50g of *Moringa oleifera* powder and 50g of Aluminium Sulphate were measured and blended together. The thoroughly blended powder was then packed in a polyethylene bag.

Preparation of moringa coagulant Solution and the method of treatment

The 100g of Moringa powder was mixed with 40cm³ of clean water distilled water precisely into a liquid. The milky solution was added to 2 litres of the turbid water from Lower Usuma Dam and stirred fast for half a minute then slowly and regularly stirred for about five minutes. After stirring, the treated water was covered and left to settle for one hour. Care was taken not to shake the system because it may cause clarification to take much longer or fail to reach completion. The same procedures for treatment were carried out on the remaining samples of raw water from Bosso Dam, Gurara Dam and Chanchaga Dam from Niger state.

Preparation of alum coagulant solution and the method of treatment

The powdered Alum (100g) was mixed with 40cm³ of clean water to form a solution of the same concentration as *Moringa oleifera* solution. The solution was added to raw turbid water from Gurara Dam 2 litres and stirred fast for 30 seconds. This was followed by a gentle stirring for 5 minutes, after which the samples were allowed to stand and settle for 60 minutes. The same procedures were carried out on the remaining raw water samples from Chanchaga Dam, Bosso Dam, and Usuma Dam.

Preparation of Moringa-aluminate

The powdered Moringa-aluminate (100g) was mixed with 40cm³ of clean water to form a solution of the same concentration as *Moringa oleifera* solution and Alum. The solution was added to raw turbid water from Chanchaga Dam 2 litres and stirred fast for 30 seconds. This was followed by a gentle stirring for

5 minutes, after which the samples were allowed to stand and settle for 60 minutes. The same procedures were carried out on the remaining raw water samples from Usuma Dam, Bosso Dam, and Gurara Dam.

Analysis of water

The following analyses were carried out on the water samples before and after treatment with *Moringa oleifera* and Aluminium Sulphate. The analysis followed world health organization standard procedure for analysis of treated water.

Results and Discussions

Results

At the course of this work, the following results were obtained. The results are from analysis of four samples of water collected from different water works/boards. The analysis of both the raw water and the treated water, are presented in Tables 1-4 as shown below:

Discussion

From the results of analyses conducted and shown in the Tables, the pH values of the four samples of raw water were 7.56, 7.46, 7.55 and 7.60 for Gurara Dam, Usuma Dam, Chanchaga and Bosso Dam respectively the result of pH becomes 7.36, 7.26, 7.37 and 7.48 respectively when treated with moringa-aluminate. This results when compared; show that pH is only slightly affected by the present of the coagulant which demonstrates great advantage of the coagulant functioning slightly independent of pH of the raw water. The independency trend is equally demonstrated by the pH result of samples treated with only *Moringa oleifera* seeds as listed below: 7.42, 7.50, 7.57 and 7.36 for the four samples respectively. However, the pH of treated samples are within who standard range of 6.5-8.5. From the result (6.52, 6.23, 6.98 and 6.44). Alum as a coagulant is affected by the pH of raw water within which it used and this is one of its setbacks. The result as discussed above, showed that *Moringa oleifera* can be used to treat raw water independent of the pH range of the water Moringa-aluminate followed the same trend of independency but with slight sensitivity to pH because of the presence of Alum in it this means that treatment with *Moringa Oleifera* does not modify the raw water pH even after treatment as well as Moringa-aluminate. On the other hand, Alum as an inorganic coagulant has a pH range within which it functions (5.8-8.5) anything outside this, there is a need for pretreatment with acid or base respectively however the four samples of water used, are within this stipulated range. Since Alum is acidic, it affects (modifies) the pH of water when used as a coagulant that is, it increased the acidity of the system given pH values less than that of the raw water.

The turbidity values obtained when the four raw water samples were analyzed and those that were treated with Moringa-aluminate, *Moringa oleifera* seed powder and alum analyzed, were: 48.20 NTU, 49.50NTU, 50.60NTU and 60.10NTU for raw

samples of water collected from Gurara Dam, Lower Usuma Dam, Chanchaga Dam and Bosso Dam respectively. For Moringa-aluminate, the turbidity values were 2.60NTU, 2.28NTU, 2.82NTU and 2.24NTU in that order. For *Moringa oleifera*, the turbidity values obtained were 5.10 NTU, 4.33 NTU, 3.62 NTU and 4.24 NTU for sample of water from Gurara Dam, Lower Usuma Dam, Chanchaga Dam and Bosso Dam respectively. For Aluminium Sulphate, the results obtained were 2.31 NTU, 2.62 NTU, 2.22 NTU and 2.36 NTU. From the above results it could be seen that the higher the turbidity of the raw water, the more effective the effect of both coagulants. This is so because, the raw water with the highest turbidity has more negatively charged particulates that makes raw water more turbid (silt, clay, bacteria and so on). This implies that it has greater attractive force compared to those with lower turbidity; and as such, attracts faster the overall positive charges of the coagulants by improving coagulation and building stronger and more settleable flocs. This in turn gives rise to clearer water. Also, from the results, it can be seen that *Moringa oleifera* is less effective in turbidity removal compared to moringa-aluminate and Aluminium Sulphate. However, water turbidity when treated with the three coagulants were within the acceptable limits for drinking water production (i.e. 5 NTU) as stipulated by W.H.O. Aluminium sulphate has greatest turbidity removal efficiency. Moringa-aluminate is next with almost the same efficacy and *Moringa oleifera* is the least because, from literature (Science world journal, 2009), the concentration of Aluminium, Al (which is an active coagulating agent) is higher in Alum, high in moringa-aluminate than in *Moringa oleifera*. In other words, Alum has greater affinity for particles of turbid water followed by Moringa-aluminate than *Moringa oleifera*. It is worthy of note that *Moringa oleifera* averagely reduces the turbidity by 91% while moringa-aluminate reduces it by 94% and Alum by 95%.

The Colour of the four raw water samples measured in TCU (total colour unit) and the results recorded as: 296 TCU, 358 TCU, 379 TCU and 386 TCU. When the water samples were treated with Moringa-aluminate, the following colours were obtained: 16 TCU, 15 TCU, 17 TCU and 19 TCU. The results of *Moringa oleifera* seed powder were found to be 23 TCU, 28 TCU, 24 TCU and 22 TCU. The result for Alum is: 15 TCU, 16 TCU, 17 TCU and 16 TCU for samples of water from Gurara Dam, Lower Usuma

Dam, Chanchaga Dam and Bosso Dam respectively. Colour is the physical appearance of a substance or a liquid. Colour measured as a "true colour" (Turbidity removed) is classified by comparison of the sample with a known concentration of colour is usually due to the presence of coloured organic matter (primarily humic and fulvic acids) associated with the humus fraction of soil. It is also influenced by the presence of iron and other metals, either as natural impurities or corrosion products. It may also result from the contamination of the water source with industrial effluents according to (WHO, 2006). Though the results above are greater than the value of standard colour i.e. 15 TCU, this is because the threshold turbidity required to be removed is not attained (i.e. 0.1 NTU as a goal from literature) (WHO, 2004). This was not achieved because; the clarified water was not passed through appropriate filters for further removal of turbidity which is beyond the scope of this work. Although, Alum and Moringa-aluminate have the most preferred result when compared to standard of 0.1 TCU even though *Moringa oleifera* is very effective and efficient as well (Horseradish T 2003). The results of analysis as shown in Tables 1-4 revealed that the conductivity of the water samples treated with both coagulants. It shows the conductivity of untreated raw water and those treated with moringa-aluminate, *Moringa oleifera* seed powder and Alum to be 246 μ S/cm, 228 μ S/cm, 176 μ S/cm and 198 μ S/cm. For those of moringa-aluminate, 122 μ S/cm, 104 μ S/cm, 126 μ S/cm and 124 μ S/cm for samples of water from Gurara Dam, Lower Usuma Dam, Chanchaga Dam and Bosso Dam respectively. That of *Moringa oleifera* was found to be 119 μ S/cm, 220 μ S/cm, 167 μ S/cm and 144 μ S/cm. For Alum, it was found to be 106 μ S/cm, 122 μ S/cm, 115 μ S/cm and 120 μ S/cm for samples of water from Gurara Dam, Lower Usuma Dam, Chanchaga Dam and Bosso Dam respectively. The result shows that treated water in both cases has good conductivity. Thus, from literature, it is seen that potable water registers conductivity from 50-500 μ S/cm (WHO, 2006). Conductivity is the ability of the water to conduct an electrical current, and is an indirect measure of the ion concentration. The more ions present, the more electricity can be conducted by the water. The Effects of physical parameters such as: pH, Turbidity, Dissolved Oxygen, Colour, Conductivity, Total dissolved Solid (TDS) and Temperature on the raw and treated water were duly considered and recorded.

Table 1: Results of Raw Water before Treatment.

Sample A	Sample A (Gurara Dam)	Sample B (Lower Usuma Dam)	Sample C (Chanchaga Dam)	Sample D (Bosso Dam)
pH	7.56	7.46	7.55	7.60
Turbidity (NTU)	48.20	49.50	50.60	60.10
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	2.94	2.86	2.82	2.77
Colour (TCU)	296	358	379	386
Conductivity (μ S/cm)	246	228	176	198
TDS (mg/L)	162.24	150.74	119.36	134.27
Temperature ($^{\circ}$ C)	26.00	25.10	26.00	27.10

Table 2: Results of Water Samples after Treating with Moringaaluminate.

Parameters	Sample A (Gurara Dam)	Sample B (Lower Usuma Dam)	Sample C (ChanchagaDam)	Sample D (Bosso Dam)	WHO Standard
pH	7.36	7.26	7.37	7.48	6.5-8.5
Turbidity (NTU)	2.60	2.28	2.81	2.24	5
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	0.98	0.87	0.94	0.76	5
Colour (TCU)	16	15	17	19	15
Conductivity (μ S/cm)	122	104	126	124	400
TDS (mg/L)	78.06	78.70	79.99	89.18	>300 EXCELLENT
Temperature ($^{\circ}$ C)	25.50	26.10	26.20	27.80	Ambient

Table 3: Results of Water Samples after Treating with MoringaOleifera seed powder.

Parameters	Sample A (Gurara Dam)	Sample B (Lower Usuma Dam)	Sample C (Chanchaga Dam)	Sample D (Bosso Dam)	WHO standard
pH	7.42	7.50	7.57	7.36	6.5-8.5
Turbidity (NTU)	5.10	4.33	3.62	4.24	5
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	0.94	0.88	0.96	0.74	5
Colour (TCU)	23	28	24	22	15
Conductivity (μ S/ cm)	119	220	167	144	400
TDS (mg/L)	79.16	140.72	131.98	89.74	>300 EXCELLENT
Temperature ($^{\circ}$ C)	25.50	26.00	27.40	26.80	Ambient

Table 4: Results of Water Samples after Treating with Alum.

Parameters	Sample A (Gurara Dam)	Sample B (Lower Usuma Dam)	Sample C (Chanchaga Dam)	Sample D (Bosso Dam)	WHO standard
pH	6.52	6.23	5.98	6.44	6.5-8.5
Turbidity (NTU)	2.31	2.62	2.22	2.36	5
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	0.76	0.81	0.75	0.90	5
Colour (TCU)	15	16	17	18	15
Conductivity (μ S/cm)	106	122	115	120	400
TDS (mg/L)	73.03	85.76	77.05	80.4	>300 EXCELLENT
Temperature ($^{\circ}$ C)	26.10	27.40	26.80	27.50	Ambient

Conclusion

The results obtained revealed moringa-aluminate to be a facile, effective, efficient and reliable alternative to Alum. The presence of Moringa bioactive component in the coagulant will not only help in turbidity removal but also in pathogenic elimination. The action of this coagulant does not only give rise to a superior coagulant but also an optimum coagulant with its content at best. The production of Moringa-aluminate, have solved the problems of excess aluminium residue in treated water, tendency of cancer due to this deposits and the relatively low turbidity removals of Moringa and micro organism are solved. Although *Moringa oleifera* is less effective in turbidity removal compared to moringa-aluminate and Aluminium Sulphate; yet, the turbidity of the treated water

when *Moringa oleifera* is used was within acceptable limits for potable drinking water production (i.e. 5 NTU). Moringa-aluminate is an intermediary coagulant between aluminium sulphate and *Moringa oleifera* seed powder the weaknesses of each sources raw materials are complimented by the strength of the other. Because of its unique properties, water of any pH can be treated using this coagulant (Folkard, 2009). Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that moringa-aluminate and *Moringa oleifera* provide very good, cheap and sustainable alternatives solutions to the use of Aluminium Sulphate. In this research work, moringa-aluminate and *Moringa oleifera* have proven to be active, medically suitable, environmentally safe and inexpensive coagulants for the treatment of raw turbid water for human consumption either at household, community

levels or even at industrial level. In this work, a discovery of an indigenous, economical plant species and production of facile coagulant was made.

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